

Disarmament and Arms Control

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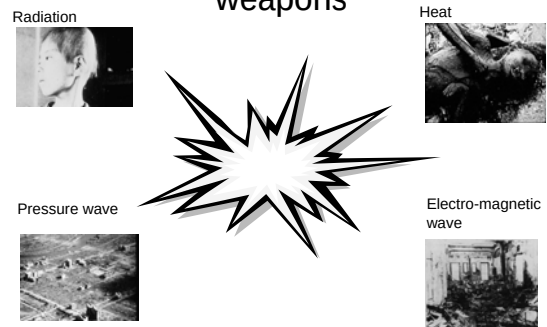
Plan

1. Health effects of different weapons systems
2. Achieving change - what health professionals can do
Group work
3. Cases

Health effects of violent conflict

- Direct effects
 - Nuclear Weapons
 - Biological weapons
 - Chemical Weapons
 - Conventional weapons
 - Landmines
 - Small Arms
- Indirect effects

The Health effects of nuclear weapons



Chemical and Biological Weapons

- Mustard Gas/Blister Gas and Nerve agents
- Bacteria, Virus, Toxins and Fungi
- Treatment possibilities
- Medical emergency
- Psychological consequences
- Previous use
- Control measures and their weaknesses

Landmines



- Each year, 20,000 people are killed or maimed by anti-personnel (AP) landmines
- 75% are civilians
- 110 million deployed mines in 70 countries
- Indiscriminate
- They render large tracts of agricultural land unusable
- Refugees returning to their war-ravaged countries face this life-threatening obstacle
- Economic and social costs
- Medical costs

Small Arms

- Common because of size, availability, low cost, durability, and ease of use
- More than 500 million small arms circulate in global markets
- Mainly cause damage to vulnerable populations
- Each year, 300,000 people are killed in armed conflict by small arms and 200,000 lives claimed unrelated to combat
- Increase instability of post-conflict societies



Map of Change

Group Work

New Security / Old Security

Security together	Defence against
Human dialogues	Technical devices
Regions – biosphere	National dimension
Citizen diplomacy	Experts on security
Win – win	Winners – losers
Confidence building	Deterrence
Transparency	Secrecy
Care and Share	Competition
Responsibilities	Rights
Limited resources	Unlimited resources
Long Perspective	Short perspectives
Trust	Fear

How to control different weapons systems

Professional and public knowledge



Political will



Treaties and other legal instruments
(production, trade, testing, transfer, use, stockpiling)

Primary prevention

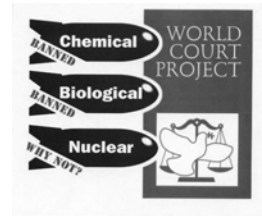


Calling it what it is –
A cynical agenda

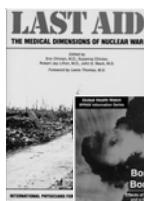


Cases

World Court Project



IPPNW documenting health effects of nuclear weapons



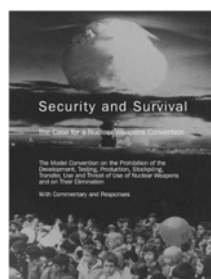
Dialogues With Decision-makers



Nuclear Weapons Inheritance Project



Nuclear Weapons Convention



- Coordinated multilateral effort and genuine commitment to disarmament is needed
- NWC — An agreement on prohibition of nuclear weapons and a plan for their elimination
- Model NWC submitted by Costa Rica to UN as discussion draft in 1997
- Prohibits development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use, and threat of use
- Nuclear weapons states required to destroy arsenals according to a series of phases

International Campaign to Ban Landmines

- Pressure by NGOs, concerned citizens, and some political leaders around the world resulted in the Mine Ban Treaty, which entered into force in 1999
- MBT bans use; production; stockpiling; and sale, transfer, or export of AP mines
- By October 2001, 142 countries had signed and 122 countries had ratified the treaty
- Treaty hold-outs include the US, Russia, China, and most of the Middle East
- ICBL includes 1,100 organizations in over 60 countries
- Produces the Landmines Monitor, which monitors implementation of and compliance with the MBT
- ICBL was awarded the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize

One Bullet Stories



We present the story of a 17-year old Congolese boy referred to Nairobi University Hospital for surgical treatment and management of a gunshot injury to the face ...



The son of a diamond prospector, he was suspected to have diamonds by rebel soldiers, who shot him in the face in anger after they failed to get any from him.



He was fortunate to receive first aid treatment, but had to travel to Nairobi for proper medical care - a journey of 300 km through Uganda by road!

It took him over one year to raise the money from family and friends for travel and treatment.

During this period he kept his mouth, which was disfigured by the bullet, covered with a handkerchief in public. His mandible and maxillary bones were shattered by the bullet.



One Bullet Stories



An implant was required to replace the lost jaw fragment. Dr. Odhiambo and his colleagues spent 9 hours in the operating theater.

A stainless steel bone plate needed to be inserted into the mandible.

After 9 hours of surgery, the initial damage of the bullet had been repaired - at least the physical damage... And Five days after surgery, the optical result was this.



\$6,000 = 1 bullet Injury or...
...One year of primary education for 100 children in Kenya
...Full immunizations for 250 Kenyan children
...1.5 years education for a medical student in Kenya
...10 years of daily Ugali meal for an average Kenyan family of six



Total costs of one bullet:
Travel expenses from injury site in Congo
Pre-admission hotel expenses
Surgeon and nurses
9 Hours of theatre time
9 Hours of theatre drugs
Reconstruction plate
Post-operative care
=\$6,000

+ psychological & social costs...like post-traumatic stress disorder

Iraq

- Medact reports in 2002, 2003 and 2004
- Lancet articles in fall 2004 and 2006
- Estimated 650,000 deaths
- 500,000 children died due to sanctions in the 1990s
- Iraq Body count quoted by Bush

How to document the effects

- World health report on violence
- Epidemiology, statistics, public health
- Establish common method
- "Global Burden of disease studies"
- Use same reporting system as human rights organisations

Documentation -does it work?

- Challenges with regards to evaluation
- Informal evidence
 - Gorbachev
 - Reactions to medact reports
 - Requests for concrete information
 - Experience from human rights networks

Where to find more information

- Large medical journals (Lancet, BMJ etc)
- Medicine, Conflict & Survival
- World Health Report on Violence
- IPPNW www.ippnw.org
- Medact www.medact.org
- WHO www.who.int

The risk of use of a nuclear weapon

